JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed). C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Acting Secretary to Government.* BATAVIA, February 1812.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaast wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (Was getekend). C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Sec. Genl.* BATAVIA, den February 1812.

VOL. II] *BATAVIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1813.* [NO. 79.

Advertisement.

FOR the convenience of holders of Treasury Notes residing at a distance from Batavia, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to authorise the payment of the interest thereon, as it may fall due, at the respective Treasuries of Cheribon, Samarang, and Sourabaya.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Aug. 22, 1813.

Advertisement.

FOR the accommodation of the Public, and with the view of preventing an extravagant price on the retail supply of articles of necessity—the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, has been pleased to authorise provisionally the establishment of a Retail Shop, immediately under the superintendence of the Commercial Committee.

Mr. Van Reenen is appointed to the charge of the Retail Shop.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Aug. 24, 1813.

Advertentie.

TOT gerief van het Publiek en met inzigt om de zeer hoge pryzen van het Verkopen van onontbeerlyke benodigtheden in het klein voortekomen, heeft den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade goedgevonden, om het Provisioneel Etablisement van een Kleine Winkel te authoriseeren, onder het direct opzigt van het Commerciaal Committee.

De Heer *Van Reenen* is gechargeerd met de Directie van de Kleine Winkel.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur in Rade,

C. ASSEY.
Secretaris van het Gouvernement.

Batavia den 24sten Augustus 1813.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Prizes drawn in the last Lottery of Probolingo Paper, will be payable in Silver at the Treasuries of Samarang and Sourabaya, after the 1st of September next, and that for the accommodation of the holders of those prizes at Batavia, the same will in like manner be payable at Batavia in Treasury Notes.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Aug. 13, 1813.

Advertentie.

WORDT hierby geadverteerd dat de pryzen getrokken by de jongste uitloting van Probolingo Papier betaalbaar zullen zyn in Zilver, by de Tresaurie te Samarang en te Sourabaya, na den 1ten September aanstaande.

En dat tot gerief van de houders van uitgetrokkene Probolingo Papieren te Batavia, dezelve in gelyker voegen, zullen worden uitbetaald te Batavia in Tresaurie-bills.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie, den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Secretaris van het Gouvernement.

Batavia 13 Augs: 1813.

FOR SALE,

A SILVER POCKET CHRONOMETER, by *Gillett*, warranted to perform well.—Enquire at the Printing Office.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that tenders will be received, for the conveyance of Rice, and other Colonial Produce, and Stores, to the Island of Banca, from the Ports in the Eastern Districts, on account of the Honorable Company.

The tenders are to specify the rate per Coyang at which the freight will be taken, and the ships will be liable to the condition of bringing freight back if required by Government.

The date at which they will be ready to receive Cargo is also to be noticed in the tender.

The vessels will be required to sail for Banca, in the month of September or in the first week of October.

Tenders to the above effect will be received by the Secretary to Government from the 20th instant, to the 10th September.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, 12th Aug. 1813.

Advertentie.

WORDT by dezen bekend gemaakt dat schriftelyke aanbiedengen ontvangen zullen worden, om Ladingen Ryst en andere Koloniale Producten, mitsgaders Gouvernements goederen, uit de Havens van Java's Noord-oost Kust naar het Eiland Banka overte voeren, voor rekening van de Compagnie.

Men zal moeten opgeven tegen hoeveel per Koyang, de vragt zal worden ingenomen. En de Schepen zullen onderworpen zyn aan de bepaling om eene terugglading te ontvangen wanneer het Gouvernement zulks mogt vorderen.

Mede zal moeten bekend gesteld worden, den tyd wanneer men gereed zal wezen om de Lading inteschepen.

De Schepen zullen naar Banka moeten Zeilen in de maand September of wel in de eerste week van October.

De voorschreven aanbiedingen zullen ontvanged worden by den Secretaris van het Gouvernement, van den 20sten dezer tot den 10de September aanstaande.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie, den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van het Gouvt.

BATAVIA, den 12 *Augs:* 1813.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Lists of the lots of Timber to be sold at Samarang on the 1st of September next, may be seen at the Office of the Magistrates of Batavia, and at the Office of the Timber Storekeeper at Samarang.

C. ASSEY, *Sec. to Govt.*

BATAVIA, August 6, 1813.

Advertentie.

WORDT mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat Lysten van de Percelen der Houtwerken dewelke op den 1ste September aanstaande, te Samarang zullen verkogt worden, te zien zyn ten Kantore van de Magistrature te Batavia, en te Samarang ten Kantore van de *Timber Store-keeper*.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van het Gouvt.

BATAVIA, den 6 Augustus 1813.

For Sale or to Let,

A NEW and commodious HOUSE, pleasantly situated on the South side of Ryswick.—For particulars enquire at the Printing Office.

Advertentie.

BY ARON LEEVIE, op de Voorrey, is te bekomen beste Conjac Brandewyn, Bier op Vaten en Bottels, Varsche Hammen, Kaas, Boter, Madera en Fransche-wyn, Muskadella-wyn, Genever, beste Thee, Amerikaans Meel in Vaten, fyne Lakens, en andere Goedereñ meer.

COURT OF REQUESTS.

ORDINARY SITTING DAYS,

MONDAYS,
THURSDAYS
and
SATURDAYS,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

☞ Extraordinary or special Courts held as often as cases of emergency render it necessary.

J. MATAK, SEC.

COURT of REQUESTS, Batavia, August 28, 1813.

REQUEST-KAMER

GEWONE ZITTINGEN

MAANDAGS
DONDERDAGS
EN
ZATURDAGS
Ten 10 uren voor de Middags.

☞ Buitengewone Zittingen zullen gehouden worden wanneer Zaken van aangelegenheid zulks noodzakelyk maken.

REQUEST-KAMER den 26. Augustus 1813.
J. MATAK, Secretaris.

Vendu Advertissements.

Door Vendu-meesteren zullen de volgende, Vendutieś worden gehouden; als

Op Maandag den 30 Augustus 1813,

VOOR de woning van *Mr. Requet*, staande in de Binnen Nieuw-poort-straat, voor reekening van *Mr. Masquirai*, van differente zoorten van Wynen en andere Dranken, nevans andere Goederen meer.

Op Dingsdag den 31 Augustus 1813.

VOOR het Negotie-huis van den Armenier *Gavork Manuk*, op de Grote Roca Malacca, van Cormandelsche Bengaalsche en Suratsche Lywaten.

Op Woensdag en Donderdag den 1ste en 2de September 1813.

VOOR de woning van *C. H. Speckt*, van een kleine parthytje fraayje Juweelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, Paliacatse fyne Lywaten, Sadras-patnamse fyne geschilderde Chitsen van differente zoorten en couleuren, fyne Supersanahs, twee grote Tafel-serviessen, twaalff pecs grote Wit-kopere Quispidoors, Slaven en Slavinnen, Huismeubelen, een Span van Vieren grote zwarte Paarden, eenige jonge Harte-beesten, als meede een parthy leedege Bottels en andere Goederen meer.

Kunnende de Juweelen, Goud en Zilverwerken, op Dingsdag den 31sten Augustus 1813. 's morgens van 8 tot 10 uuren door een ieder gezien worden.

PRIZE COFFEE.

ON Friday the 3d September, at 9 o'clock in the morning, a further sale of Prize Coffee will take place at the house of Mr Marcus, in Batavia.

The Coffee will be sold in lots of 50 piculs. It is understood to be duty free in England, and the Prize Agents will guarantee Tonnage to those who purchase for the London market.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geenen, welke iets te vorderen hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn aan den boedel van wylen *Abdulla Saban*, (in leven) Commandant der Sumbauwareesen, gelieven daar van voor ultimo September, aanstaande, opgaaven of betaalingen te doen aan den mede Executeur *Hoogveld*.

DEN 8ste deezer zyn getrouwd ROELOFF COOP à GROEN, laast Weduwnaar van ALAGONDA JACOBA DE GRAVE, met CHRISTINA ELISABETH VAN DEN BUSCH, Weduwe van CAREL LODEWYK VON LIEBEESTEYN.

HOUSE and GARDEN.

TO BE SOLD,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Saturday, the 18th Sept. next,

THE commodious and pleasantly situated House and Premises belonging, to Major ROBISON, at Ryswick, next door, to the Government House, and lately occupied by General Gillespie.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1.—One-third of the Purchase Money to be paid down, and at least one-half of this proportion to be in silver specie, or in Treasury Notes.

2.—One-third of the Purchase Money may remain under approved security, at 6 per cent per annum Interest, for twelve months from the day of Sale, and the remaining third, on the same terms, for a period not exceeding *two* years.

3.—Payment of the two-thirds on Interest, to be made either in specie or in such circulating medium as shall be considered a legal tender for specie, and is received by the Government accordingly.

The Furniture will be sold separately on a day which shall hereafter be duly notified, and the Purchaser to be put in possession of the Premises within 14 days, after the day of Sale.

N. B.—The House is to be seen and inspected any day between the 10th and 18th September.

HUYS en THUYN op RYSWYK.

Publick zal Verkogt worden als in tusschen tyd hetselfde zal niet uit hand verkogt zyn.

Op Zaturdag den 18de September 1813.

HET Huys en Thuyn aan de Major ROBISON, staande op Ryswyk, naast het Gouvernement Huys en onlangs bewoond door den General Gillespie.

Twee derde van het coops prys kan op intrest onder goede borg blyven.—Voor de andere Conditien ziet de Engelse Advertentie.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geenen, die iets te vorderen hebben van, of schuldig zyn aan, den na Palembang vertrokken Luitenant *Bruggemeyer*, gelieven daar van opgaave of betaaling te doen aan deszelfs Gemachtigde *M. A. Mossel*, teffens werd een ieder verzogt geene gelden of goederen aftegeeven aan wie het ook zyn mag, als op geteekende briefjes van *Bruggemeyer* of *M. A. Mossel*, qq. zullende in cas contrarie geene betaaling geschieden.

Mr. Editor,

I request you will be so good as to insert the accompanying letter taken from a celebrated publication,—"The race of croakers and timid hearted" alluded to by An Old Seaman in your last paper, may depend upon it ere this our gallant tars have nobly revenged their wrongs and made the Americans repent their temerity.

My blood hath been too cold and temperate,
Unapt to stir at these indignities,
And you have found me; for accordingly
You tread upon my patience; but, be sure,
I will from henceforth rather be myself,
Mighty, and to be fear'd, than my condition;
Which hath been as smooth as oil, soft as young down,
And therefore lost that title of respect,
Which the proud soul ne'er pays but to the proud.—

SHAKESPEARE.

A Son of an Old Post Captain,

Mr. Editor,

In common with all who feel a warm interest in our country's welfare, I deplore the disasters which have marked the outset of this second American war; but I think the remarks made thereon by certain of the daily prints in England, attached to

that domestic faction now styled "opposition" of an objectionable tendency; therefore I am glad to avail myself of the medium of your impartial publication to offer a few observations on the other side of the question, with a view to counteract depression of national spirit or depreciation of professional character.

I am ready to admit that the character of prowess and of good fortune may occasionally help to intimidate a weak foe; but I am not by any means prepared to allow, that our many and glorious victories on that element which we call our own, have proceeded from any cause, but the superior skill, and determined valour of our sailors, aided by every assistance that could be desired from a strict discipline and a well found ship. But what is there in all these circumstances that can ensure an uninterrupted course of victory to our arms, or enable us to cope with odds so fearful as those which have lately twice succeeded in the contest. Being no sailor, and claiming but little knowledge in nautical affairs, it is with much hesitation that I venture to express a regret that a high spirit of honor should have caused our Naval commanders to meet so unequal a force; the avoidance of a combat where the disparity of strength was so material, would surely have been justified by every consideration, nor could even "a Soldier's or a Sailor's honor" have blushed at the deed. "Prudence is the better part of valour," and the brave blood which flows through British bosoms, should not be thus sacrificed to an empty sound, nor should our frigates be still suffered to waste their strength, and sacrifice their means at the altar of impracticability. Nor because the Americans have thought proper to build vessels of a very superior class, loftier out of the water, of a tonnage nearly equal to our line of battle ships, carrying almost as many guns, and not very short of the number of men, and then call them Frigates; shall we, I say, accepting this misnomer, suffer our frigates to meet this disproportionate strength, and spill their best blood in Quixotic attempts at capture? Is it not forgetting the end of all warfare, which should tend by severe inflictions to reduce the arrogance of an enemy; while by this line of conduct, we rather seem to be imitating the noble, but useless valour of our game-cocks, who, once pitted against an antagonist, blindly heedless of all disparities, rush to the deadly conflict. In a being devoid of reason, this may be admired; but in those blessed with the superior gifts of heaven, it is surely to be deprecated. In addition to the higher means of attack and defence possessed by these American non-descripts yclep'd frigates, the description of people by whom they are manned will be also found of considerable importance, for I have no hesitation in believing, that their crews are three-fourths composed of deserters from our Navy. What then remains for a ship thus manned, but to fight with the most determined obstinacy; surrender would not only lead to dishonour, but to an ignominious death: they are men invited to action by every feeling which can operate on the human mind, and impel it to the most heedless desperation, for the choice is only between victory or the hero's fall—defeat or the traitor's death. The Americans are welcome to all the honour, all the self-gratulation with which they may please to amuse themselves for *Three Wonderful* victories over the haughty Britons: it is a triumph worthy of themselves, a success which would disgrace an honourable foe, and cause no emotion but regret in the bosom of a high-spirited enemy in having gained success only by an unequal contest. Let them meet us fairly on the sea,—let them take "the vantage ground" of their crews fighting for the laurelled trophy or the fatal tree,—but let them meet us with a force in any reasonable degree proportioned to our own, and if the event proves not to our accustomed honour, then may the world talk of the "broken charm" and the "dissolved spell," then may we begin to fear that our country's sinews are relaxed, her people enervated, her glory sunk; but let us not yet express our apprehensions, nor, from this late occurrence draw comparisons between our own loss, honourable even in its fall, and the disgraced, defeated result of the vast and mighty efforts of the Corsican Tyrant—to him a name was all. What bound together his various minions, but the dread of his collected power and a natural distrust of each other.

That, in the event of an English frigate falling in with an American of a larger class and carrying a much heavier weight of metal, as well as a far more numerous compliment of men, successful resistance should prove impracticable, can create little matter of surprise to any reasonable mind, even if the unfavourable result should not have been effected by some unfortunate accidental occurrence, arising from the variable elements on which the conflict takes place. Nor will blame attach to the commander of our vessel, for a result as far beyond controul from intrepidity, as remote from avoidance by any exercise of judgment. It is a well known fact, that the feelings of the nation was averse to a war with our Trans-Atlantic brethern while it could be averted by any and every forbearance not incompatible with our national honour nor degrading to our country's rank in the scale of nations. The unwillingness to draw the sword against those who sprung from a parent stock was natural to every feeling of humanity, and in refraining from any decidedly offensive measure, and inclining to hope that the pacific disposition of the majority of the American nation would have operated in restraining the warlike tone of their ruler, and deterring him from so entire a compliance with the views of the Corsican Tyrant, our Government acted in unison with their country's wishes, and gratified the hopes while gaining the approval of every real Briton. With this view of things any excessive or unusual preparations of offence on our part might have been supposed to have caused distrust in the minds of the Americans, and bid them to doubt the sincerity of our professions. But little advantage will accrue to the enemy from his trifling naval success, it will only inspire him with vain confidence leading him on to more certain ruin. The power of the country is now rousing, her vengeance has only been withheld by motives of compassion; great and terrible will be its operation when once put forth. That it has so long slumbered, while opposed to a power of so little importance can be matter of no moment. The means are in our hands and ere long the American Navy will find a safe shelter in our ports. America will be taught a severe but useful lesson, leading her in future to pursue the tract of honorable policy, instead of yielding herself subservient to the intrigues of the now disgraced and defeated scourge of Europe.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

For the Java Government Gazette.

Private virtues will always be duly appreciated by an enlightened public as of *general* interest. The subject of these lines was peculiarly eminent for them. Few, perhaps, have lived more generally esteemed, and certainly, none have died more generally lamented that Captain James Macpherson of His Majesty's 78th Regiment.—The following lines are inscribed to those Friends who knew him better than the author did, and he solicits their indulgence if his execution does not equal his wishes.

MUST death oblivious ev'ry virtue blot,
And humble merit in the dead forgot?
Shall human worth like flow'ry sweets exhale,
And fade unnotic'd in the lowly vale?
And not a muse to cull with friendly zeal,
Those modest virtues that the grave conceal!—
What if my strain untutor'd numbers shew,
They spring spontaneous, without effort, glow.
Like thee, lamented youth, no art is here,
To sully praise, or taint the soldier's beer
With land unfelt—Ah no! a muse like mine
Would feign reserve applause that dwells on thine;
Curb the warm impulse to each feeling dear,
That *some* may read and think the strain sincere;
Turn to these lines, and cry, "Aye this was he!
"This was Macpherson without flattery!"
Dwell on those scenes depicted in my strain,
And sigh to trace them with thee o'er again;
Catch thy warm nature kindling swift around
The social-board, or canvas-cover'd ground.
While mem'ry faithful to her trust shall trace,
Th' accustom'd smile, the laught, the joke—and face
The index of thine heart; that shunn'd the meed
Of abject flatt'ry to inspire the deed—
Who's honest nature spurn'd the double part,
Nor blush'd to *look* the feelings of the heart.
Good humor triumph'd, and around thy head
The wreath of cheerfulness with pleasure spread;
And harmless sallies from thy lips would spring,
Gave wit a charm, that never sought to sting.
Friends lov'd the man, whom all his merits knew,
Strangers admir'd ere yet acquaintance grew.
With honest pride his brother's* speak his fame,
With honors grateful to a soldier's name.—
Such was the man whom fate ordained to fall
By dastard *creases*, ting'd in ruffian gall.—
Remorseless number rush'd on ev'ry side,
A FRASER fell! and O! MACPHERSON died!—
Peace to thy shades!—Accept this tribute due,
To truth, uncommon virtues, and to you.—
"Sacred to worth," the muse inscribes her lay,
Nor needs the pomp of titles to array
Her theme.—The good or great—'tis *there* all merit [lies,
That stamps renown, and immortality, the prize!

AUGUST 10, 1813.

* The Officers of the Regiment.

For the Java Government Gazette.

A vain conceited bull folks say
Was grazing in a plain one day,
The field was partly dry, part bog,
Such as might serve both bull and frog;
There liv'd in the wet side of the plain
Some of the latter Gentlemen;
One morning all the meadow tearing,
The bull was running roaring swearing,
"Who on this earth so great as I,
"See there in death yon cur doth lie;
"Sure he was mad! presuming fool,
"He swore I was no *moral* bull;
"By Jove! 'tis right to kill such dogs,
"What say ye? Ragamuffin frogs!"—
"No Sir! 'twas wrong"—the frogs replied,
"Example bad! unwarrantable pride;
"And while such sentiments disgrace ye,
"The meanest dog will dare to face ye."
"Ye scoundrels dare ye then to prate,
"Ye all shall share yon upstarts fate."
Enraged he rushes to the bog,
Resolv'd t' annihilate each frog,
Till sinking flound'ring in the mud,
His case comes clear and understood;
While frogs in triumph croak around,
"Sir, why not keep on solid ground,
"As yet we've made no war! Sir, be it known,
"Frogs still have arms: but here you've self [o'erthrown.
"Get out Sir! here's a way!" he seeks the plain,
"Damn-me if ever I fight frogs again."

Once in a way D. P. I will commence *poetizer*.

A. J. P. M.

AUGUST 15, 1813.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,
SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1813.

GENERAL ORDER,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor being about to proceed to the Eastern Districts, is pleased to appoint Major-General GILLESPIE, Commander of the Forces, to be Vice President in Council.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Batavia, Aug. 24, 1813.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel Eales, to be Resident of Samarang, retaining his Military command in the Center Division.

Captain Garnham, to be Resident of Probolingo and Bysookie.

Lieutenant Cotes, to remain in the Civil charge of those Districts until further orders.

Lieutenant Dewal, to be Assistant to the Resident at Bantam.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, *August* 24, 1813.

Captain Leys, Light Infantry Volunteer Battalion, is permitted to proceed to Bengal on sick certificate, and to be absent from Java for the space of six months, upon furnishing the prescribed certificate from the Pay Department.

2.—Batta and Allowances for June, and advance of Pay for July, will be issued to the Troops serving on Java, on or after the 10th Proximo.

3.—The Deputy Military Pay-master General is authorized to discharge the Deputy Barrack-master General's Bill, amounting to Spanish Dollars 461 34, for repairs, &c. in the Artillery Barrack, No. 4, the usual Survey Report of the same having been furnished.

4.—Garrison Orders by Major Dalton, under date the 13th ultimo, directing the purchase of a supply of Cloth and China Paper for the public service, are confirmed, and the Officers will transmit their Contingent Bills for the same in the usual manner for payment.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

Glorious Intelligence
FROM SPAIN.

With heart-felt satisfaction we lay before our readers the following report from Anjier.

AUGUST 21.—Arrived the Portuguese ship Galjo, from Rio Janeiro, the 2d June.—Her Commander reports that a Portuguese Packet arrived there on the 1st of June, in 22 days from Lisbon, on board of which he read the Lisbon Gazette of the 28th April, stating that "the whole "of the French forces had retreated over "the Pyrenees, and had been very much "harrassed in their retreat by the "Guerillas."

The name of the French Marshal who commanded has unfortunately escaped the Captain's memory, but it was either Massena or Soult—the Officers of the Packet mentioned to the Captain when on board, that there were further particulars in some of the subsequent Gazettes, previous to their departure from Lisbon.

Lord Wellington was at Coimbra.

Another Portuguese ship had arrived at Brazil from Lisbon, which was to sail immediately for Macao, and may be expected at Anjier in the course of a few days, when we hope to be enabled to present our readers with a more detailed account of the evacuation of Spain by the French troops.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.]—Aug. 20.—Schooner Maria, J. Matson, from Anjier 15th Aug.

Same day.—H. C. Cruizer Malabar, Capt. Robt. Deane, from Bantam.—Passenger, Major O'Brien.

Aug. 21.—Schooner Tyger, P. Meeuse, from Samarang 17th Aug.—Cargo, Rice.

Same day.—Brig Eerstezoon, Pypers, from Bantam 16th Aug.

Aug. 24.—Ship Anna Margaretha, Ballet, from Bantam.

Do. 27.—Brig Amazon, C. J. Gebharett, from Paccalongang 18th Aug.—Cargo, Rice.—Passenger, Mr. Holmberg.

DEPARTURES.] Aug. 21.—H. M. ship Malacca, Capt. Mackay.

Aug. 23.—Ship La Constance, Marquizeaux, for Mauritius.

Aug. 26.—Arab ship Candang Russi, Said Abo Bakur Bur Abdulla, for Palembang, Malacca and Penang.

Same day,—Arab Brig Montrose, Said Ally Binsalem, for Palembang, Malacca and Penang.

Aug. 27.—H. C. Cruizer Malabar, Capt. Robt. Deane, for Samarang.

MARRIAGE.

At Paccalongan, on the 14th August, Mr. J. A. R. Caspersz, to Miss Wilhelmina Elizabeth Bach.

DEATHS.

On the 20th instant, at the Government House at Buitenzorg, Thomas Bingley, Esq. Free Merchant and Vice-President of the Orphan Chamber at Batavia.

In Batavia, on the 16th instant, Mrs. Zeetman.

On the 20th, Mr. J. van Ryck.

On the 24th, Mr. J. Pieters.

Lately at Samarang, Lieut. Gunn, Light Infantry Volunteer Battalion.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

The Courier, December 26.

There was, we understand, a considerable ferment at Paris upon the publication of the last French Bulletin. The groups in the streets and public places were numerous, and the Paris papers themselves do not disguise the fact of 30,000 copies of the Bulletin having been sold in the streets of Paris, in addition to the usual newspapers circulated through the Metropolis. The Bulletin, as our readers know, was published on the 17th, and on the same night there was a violent disturbance at the *Theatre Feydeau*. The cause is said to have been the non-appearance of Martin, the comic actor, who was ill, and of whose illness no public notice had been given before the commencement of the evening's entertainments. But the fact, we hear, is, that however Martin's absence might have been laid hold of first by the audience to express their displeasure, the disturbance at last became a political one. The *Theatre Feydeau* has, in a conspicuous part of it, the bust of Buonaparte. There was a very numerous audience, and different articles were thrown from all parts of the house at the bust, accompanied with hisses and execrations. The police, as usual, had its myrmidons in the Theatre: but they were too few in comparison with the whole audience to produce any effect. The clamour and exclamations against the tyrant grew louder, and after attacking the bust in the way we have mentioned, they at length tore it down, trod it under foot and broke it. After this was done they did not remain to witness any theatrical representation, but immediately emptied the house, as indeed the Paris Papers said—whether in consequence of the arrival of a military force we are not informed.

This has been reported to us to have been the nature of the riot at this theatre, and we see no reason to disbelieve it. It has generally been at the theatres that the people of Paris, since the revolution, have first exhibited their discontent and dissatisfaction.

On the night after this riot, Buonaparte slinked into Paris between eleven and twelve at night. The title of Duke of Vicenza, under which the travelled (though perhaps it will be found that the person bearing it was with him, and that be attended him in the disguise of a servant) is the title of that infamous Caulaincourt who betrayed the unfortunate Duke d'Enghein.

The Courier, December 28.

The total failure of Buonaparte's attempt to conquer Russia is, perhaps, upon the whole the most important æra that has occurred in the modern world. History can scarcely furnish a parallel to the astonishing events of the last six months; and history alone can do justice to the incomparable exploits of the nation that has struck such a blow against the common tyrant.

Yes, the *Imperial Deserter* has got back to Paris in a whole skin.—Like smaller felons, he has had the good luck to escape the hue and cry of justice;—like the less bloody tenants of the desart, he has eluded the pursuit of the hunters, and reached his den in safety. His seasonable cowardice has for the present saved his person, but what has become of his reputation, or the real foundation of his power? It will not be shaken at all

say the Opposition.—They who are always predicting the ruin of their own Government, after every mischance, however slight, are indignant at the supposition that the defeat of his projects, and the destruction of his army, can have any injurious effect upon the authority of the Corsican—as little will they admit it to be any impeachment of his wisdom, that in planning a conquest of unparalleled magnitude, he not only made no provision for the possible contingencies of fortune, but actually marched a great army nearly 2000 miles from his own territory, without having once taken into calculation the changes of the season, or being at all prepared to encounter the rigours of a Siberian Winter! And his humanity is not inferior to his wisdon. After having left 300,000 brave and faithful followers to perish by the swords of the enemy, or the still more desolating attacks of the climate, and having himself escaped in safety to the warmth, and plenty, and comfort of a Parisian palace, he sends forth, as the first offspring of his fireside thoughts, a deliberate libel on the character and memory of those very men, of whose unparalleled sufferings he had been the sole cause, and by whose exertions alone he had been saved from sharing their disastrous fate! Yes, this pusillanimous deserter, after coolly narrating the cruel disasters and distresses of the army he had just left, makes it actually matter of reproach that some of them, assailed at once by cold, and hunger, and fatigue, were weak enough, poor wrethes! to lose their usual gaiety, and instead, we suppose, of shouting " Vive l' Empereur!" foolishly laid themselves down to die!

Never, surely, was any thing so horrible—so unnatural—as this. Our great Bard, even when his sublime imagination was struggling to embody consummate wickedness in the person of *Satan*, never in his bitterest conception, hit upon sentiments so truly diabolical as these. When the rebel champion of Pandemonium has experienced a defeat, even the stern genius of MILTON was relaxed, and he represents the great author of human woe, relenting for the moment, and shedding such tears as Angels might, over the fruitless fidelity, the unavailing courage, and fallen fortunes, of his unhappy followers. Satan's taunts are directed only against his Conqueror—it was reserved for the " *mild and merciful* " NAPOLÉON, to exhibit an original trait of infernal ingratitude, such as poetry could never feign, nor the mind of MILTON conceive!—Yet, this is the personage, whom some few among us would represent as " more sinned against, than sinning!" This is the being, on whose temper, and habits, and feelings some famous politicians would have us confidently rely, for securing to the world the blessings of peace! This is the moster to whom Mr. WHITBREAD, with unsparing generosity advised us to send, with all possible dispatch, a special Ambassador, to catch him, if possible in his flight, in order to implore him to receive our humble petition for peace! and this, too, at the very moment when the sage Poet, or poetical Sage, JOEL BARLOW, had been dispatched by Messrs. MADISON and Company, with an urgent request that he (NAPOLEON) would be graciously pleased, of his infinite goodness and condescension, to lend the Republican President one or two of his Imperial Fleets, for the very amiable purpose of chastising the tyrannical English, and restoring the Liberty of the Seas! What a scene it would have been, to have witnessed my Lord Lauderdale in one sledge, and the Friend of Humanity, Mr. Barlow, in another, posting across the desolated wastes of Russia, and dodging Napoleon the Great from this village to that, anxiously striving which should get the start, and first enjoy the freezing honours of a tête-a-tête!

" In the history of mind," (to borrow a phrase from a grave contemporary) nothing appears to us so utterly inexplicable as the sentiments and feelings with which a certain set among us view every thing relating to Buonaparte. Whence comes it, that the Patrons of Reform, who raise such an outcry, on discovering the slightest blemish, the smallest speck, in their own Government, never suffer to escape their pens or lips one single symptom of disapprobation at the most outrageous acts of oppression, when committed by the Corsican usurper? Whence comes it, that the *Advocates of Peace* never dream of accusing, or even deploring, the insatiable ambition and remorseless cruelties, of one, who, looking on war as his proper pastime, dared to boast that he could spend *Twenty-five Thousand Lives per month*;—thus entering up his day-book of slaughter, with just as much *sang froid*, as Mr. WAITHMAN would post his ledger!—Whence comes it, that those who arrogate to themselves the exclusive title of " *Friends of Liberty*," view the vast machine of his despotism, daily grinding fifty millions of abject slaves, and forging fetters for all surrounding nations, without one natural emotion of pity, or one generous burst of indignation? Why is it that the persons we allude to from the beginning of his desperate career down to the present moment, have continually dwelt only on his talents, his courage, his cleverness, his political sagacity, his consummate Generalship, the spendour of his atchievements, and the renown of his arms? Alas! for such unlucky gentlefolks, how has the perverse object of their awkward admiration, in three little months, undone the labour of many years! The *Conqueror of Russia* (that was to be) forced to flee a deserter from his own army! The *Emperor of France*, the *Protector of the Rhenish Confederation*,—the *Deliverer of Poland*,—compelled to skulk, a muffled fugitive, under a borrowed name, through the territories of his own allies! Finally, " *the most consummate Captain of his age*" running away from the " most contemptible cavalry in the world" ! ! !

Loss of the Alban.—The loss of his Majesty's cutter Alban is so melancholy and extraordinary an event, that, though we cannot exactly ascertain the cause, we state the following particulars from a spectator of this deplorable catastrophe. The cutter had been cruizing, or was going to cruise on the coast of Holland—that, owing to the obstinacy of the pilot, she had struck on a sand-bank, when they were obliged to throw the guns overboard, and cut away their mast, after which they drifted at the mercy of most tremendous weather for three days, when they were driven, on Friday morning, at eight o'clock, on the beach in front of the town of Aldborough. The surf was so high that no boat could be put off; but the beach being steep, the vessel was thrown up very high, and the tide retreating, the people of the town were soon able to reach the vessel.—Though all the crew seemed to be safe at eight, by nine there were only three remaining alive—a young man, a woman (servant to the Captain's wife) and the Surgeon. The crew consisted of fifty six, Mrs. Key, wife of Lieutenant Key, who commanded the vessel, and two children. The surgeon unaccountably jumped overboard at the time that relief was giving to them, and was lost. The great loss of lives seems to have been occasioned by the state of intoxication of the men, some of whom were found drowned in the vessel. As the cutter did not go to pieces, it is difficult otherwise to account for such a melancholy catastrophe. The young man, from the severity of the weather and sufferings, was almost in a state of insensibility, and the woman is in a terribly bruised state. Every possible care and attention have been paid to them by Mr. Crespigny, and most of the inhabitants of the place. Had the crew staid by the vessel, it is probable that many, if not most of them, would have been saved, though it is presumed, in so small a vessel, in so heavy a surf, that some could not avoid being washed overboard.

An alarming accident occurred at Worcester, on Friday. Mr. J. C. Stretch, auctioneer, being engaged in selling off the furniture of a house in Church-street, was holding up a swing-glass for sale, and at the close of the biddings was exclaiming, as usual, *going! going! going!* when the very instant he struck his hammer, and used the word *gone!* the floor broke in, and precipitated auctioner, pulpit, looking-glass, and a room full of men, women and children, into the cellar below. The auctioneer was the first person extricated from this perilous situation; he escaped with only a few bruises, by climbing over the bodies of his companions in trouble, and as soon as he was able to get into the street, he most humanely exhorted all the passers by to assist him in delivering his fellow sufferers from their imminent position, which was rendered doubly alarming by their fear of the house falling in upon them. They were all disengaged from the cellar, however, without any other bad consequences than severe bruises and one broken rib. Two children, about four years old, escaped most providentially, by tumbling underneath the hollow end of the broken beam which lodged against the adjoining wall.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, DEC. 20.

This day, Sunday, December the 20th, 1812, at noon, the Emperor, being seated on his Throne, surrounded by the Princes, Grand Dignitaries, Cardinals, Ministers, Great Officers, Great Eagles of the Legion of Honour, and attendants of his Majesty, received the Senate, who were conducted to this audience by a Master and Assistant of the Ceremonies, introduced by his Excellency the Grand Master, and presented by his Serene Highness the Prince Vice-Grand Elector His Excellency M. the Count Lacepede, the President, delivered the following Address:

" Sire,—The Senate hastens to present at the foot of your Imperial and Royal Majesty's Throne, the offering of its congratulations on the happy arrival of your Majesty among your people.

" The absence of your Majesty, Sire, is always a national calamity, while your presence is a blessing which fills the whole French people with joy and confidence.

" Your Imperial and Royal Majesty has laid all the bases of the organization of your vast empire; but many objects yet remain to be consolidated or executed; and the smallest delay in the completion of our institutions is a national misfortune.

" While your Imperial Majesty, Sire, was at eight hundred leagues from your capital, at the head of your victorious armies, attempts were made to disturb public order in this great capital, by men who had escaped from prisons, in which your Imperial clemency had saved them from death merited by their past crimes. They have paid the penalty of their new offences.

" Happy France, Sire, whose monarchical constitution places her beyond the reach of civil discord—of the bloody feuds to which party gives birth—and of the horrible distractions which revolutions engender.

" The Senate, first Council of the Emperor, and whose authority only has existence when the Monarch calls it forth, and puts it in movement, is established for the conservation of that monarchy, and of the hereditary succession to your thorne, under our fourth dynasty.

" France and posterity will find it, under all circumstances, faithful to this sacred trust; and all its members will be always ready to die in defence of that palladium of national security and prosperity.

" In the commencement of our ancient dynasties, Sire, the Monarch has been more than once seen to ordain, that a solemn oath should, by anticipation, connect the French of all ranks with the heir of the throne: and sometimes, when the age of the young Prince permitted it, a crown was placed upon his head, as the pledge of his future authority, and the emblem of the perpetuity of his Government.

" The affection which the whole nation feels for the King of Rome, proves, Sire, both the attachment of the French to the blood of your Majesty, and that internal sentiment which re-assures every citizen, and which points out to him, in that august infant the security of his own children, the safeguard of his own fortune, and an insurmountable obstacle to those intestine divisions, those civil agitations, and those political revolutions, which are the greatest scourges that can afflict nations.

" Sire, your Majesty has waved the French eagles over the towers of Moscow. The enemy could neither arrest your success nor thwart your plans, but by resorting to the frightful resources of despotic governments—creating deserts on all his frontiers, carrying conflagration into his provinces, and delivering to the flames his capital— the centre of his riches, and the growth of so many ages.

" Those, Sire, who renewed these barbarous tactics of their savage ancestors, were ill-acquainted with the heart of your Majesty. It would have voluntarily renounced the trophies which were to be purchased by so much blood, and so many woes to humanity.

" The ardour with which we see arriving from all the departments of the empire, under the colours of your Majesty, the numerous soldiers called forth by the *Senatus Consultum* of last September, furnishes an example of what your Majesty may expect from the zeal, patriotism, and warlike spirit of the French, to snatch from the influence of our enemies, the various portions of the Continent, and to conquer an honourable and solid peace.

" May your Imperial and Royal Majesty accept the tribute of the gratitude, love, and inviolable fidelity of the Senate, and the French people."

His Majesty replied as follows:—

" Senators,—What you have said is very agreeable to me. I have at heart the glory and the power of France; but my first throughts are engaged by every thing that may perpetuate internal tranquillity, and place my people for ever in security against the rage of faction, and the horrors of anarchy. It is upon these enemies of the happiness of nations that, with the consent and love of the French, I have founded this throne, to which henceforward are attached the destinies of the country.

" A timid and cowardly soldiery ruin the independence of nations: but pusillanimous magistrates destroy the empire of the laws the rights of the throne, and social order itself.

" The noblest of deaths would be that of the soldier, who falls in the field of honour, were not the death of a magistrate, perishing in defence of his Sovereign, the throne, and the laws, more glorious still.

" When I undertook the regeneration of France, I intreated of Providence a determinate number of years. Destruction is the work of a moment, but one cannot build up again without the assistance of time. The greatest want of a State is that of courageous magistrates.

" Our fathers had for their rallying cry, *The King is dead—long live the King!* These few words comprehend the principal advantages of the monarchy. I believe I have deeply studied the spirit which my people have shewn in different ages; I have reflected on what has happened in different epochs of our history: I will still think of it.

The war which I maintain with Russia is a war of policy. I have waged it without animosity; I could have wished to spare her the misfortunes which she has caused herself. I should have been able to arm the great part of her population against her, by proclaiming liberty to the slaves; a great number of villages demanded it of me; but when I perceived the brutality of that numerous class of the Russian people, I refused to accede to a measure which would have devoted many families to death and the most horrible punishments. My army has sustained losses; but they arose from the premature severity of the season.

" I accept the sentiments which you express towards me."

After this audience, the Council of State, conducted and introduced with the same forms, were presented to his Majesty, by his Serene Highness the Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire.

His Excellency M. the Count Defermon, Minister of State, President of the Section of Finances, spoke as follows:—

" Sire, the first wish which the Members of your Council of State feel, in common with all you faithful subjects, is to lay at the feet of your Majesty's throne their congratulations on your happy return; and to express the sentiments of gratitude with which they are inspired, on learning that your Majesty is come to crown by your presence the hopes and wishes of your people.

" Whilst in the absence of your Majesty we were employing ourselves in those labours with which you deigned to entrust us, and whilst every moment of our time was occupied in the execution of your orders for the happiness and prosperity of the empire, we were far from conceiving that any Frenchman could forget those sacred and protecting principles which have extricated us from anarchy, and which should ever secure us from it.

" Sire,—It was with the most profound grief that we witnessed the crime committed by a maniac, who for a previous offence, had deserved a punishment which your Majesty was so generous as to remit; but his attempt has only served to convince our old enemies of the fruitlessness of similar plots, and to prove anew the sincere attachment of all the functionaries of the empire to the constitution which your Majesty has given to it. All parties in the empire exhibited proofs of their attachment; and all your subjects have rivalled the public functionaries in respect for principles, and in attachment to your sacred person, and your august Majesty.

" God, who protects France, will long preserve her from the greatest of misfortunes. But in such an event, every heart would rally around the Prince who is the object of our hopes and prayers; and every Frenchman would renew at his feet the oaths of fidelity and of love for the Emperor whom the constitution would call to the succession.

" We have been touched with the recitals contained in the last Bulletin of the Grand Army. What admiration must not be excited by the development of the most august character during that month of perils and of glory, when the sufferings of the heart could take away none of its vigour from the intellect!

" What sentiment must not be inspired in a nation truly generous, by the faithful picture of its unforeseen losses, on perceiving that the tutelary genius of France has known how to prevent their effects, and to make them the occasion of new glory! Your Majesty never appeared more fully at the summit of your destinies, than in those moments, when fortune, by arming the elements, seemed to endeavour to remind us that she could be inconstant.

" Let our enemies exult, if they please, in the *material* losses, which the rigour of the season, and the severity of the climate occasioned; but let them calculate our forces; let them learn that there are no efforts or sacrifices, of which, after the example of your Majesty, the French Nation is not capable, in order to realise your glorious plans.

" In return, Sire, for your labours and your paternal cares, we can only offer to your Majesty, in common with your whole Empire, the expression of our sentiments of respect, admiration, and love. We venture to hope, that your Majesty will deign to accept this tribute with the same goodness with which you have invariably honoured the fidelity and devotion of your Council of State!"

His Majesty replied as follows:—

" Counsellors of State, every time that I re-enter France, my heart experiences the most lively satisfaction. If the people testify so much love for my son, it is because they are impressed with a convinction of the advantages of monarchy.

" It is to that ideal system, to those dark metaphysics, which, in pursuing with subtlety the search after first causes, seek to found upon their basis the legislation of nations, instead of accommodating laws to the knowledge of the human heart, and to the lessons of history, that we must attribute all the misfortunes which favoured France has experienced. These errors necessarily, and in reality, did lead to the regime of men of blood. Who proclaimed the principle of insurrection to be a duty? Who flattered the people by proclaiming a sovereignty which it was incapable of exercising? Who destroyed the sanctity of and respect for the laws, by making them depend, not upon the sacred principles of justice, the nature of things, and of civil justice, but solely on the will of an assembly composed of men, strangers to the knowledge of civil, criminal, administrative, political, and military laws? When a man is called to regenerate a State, he must follow principles directly opposite. History paints the human heart: it is in history that he must search for the advantages and inconveniencies of different modes of legislation. Such are the principles which the State Council of a great Empire should never lose sight of; it must unite to them a courage superior to every trial; and, after the examples of the Presidents Harlay and Molé, be ready to perish in defence of the Sovereign, the Throne, and the Laws.

" I appreciate the proofs of attachment which the Council of State has given in every circumstance. I accept its sentiments."

ELEGANT BALLAD.

The force of nature is eminently displayed in the following elegant ballad.

'T was on a cliff whose rocky base
Baffled the briny wave;
Whose cultur'd heights their verdant store
To many a tenant gave.

A mother, led by rustic cares,
Had wander'd with her child;
Unwean'd the babe, yet on the grass
He frolic'd and he smil'd.

With what delight the mother glow'd,
To mark that infant joy;
How oft would pause, amid the toil,
To contemplate her boy.

Yet soon, by other cares estrang'd,
Her thoughts the child forsook;
Careless he wanton'd on the ground,
Nor caught his mother's look.

Cropt was each flower that caught his eye,
Till scrambling o'er the green,
He gain'd the cliff's unshelter'd edge,
And pleas'd survey'd the scene.

'T was now the mother, from the toil,
Turn'd to behold her child;
The urchin gone! her cheeks were flush'd,
Her wand'ring eye was wild!

She saw him on the cliff's rude brink,
Now careless peeping o'er!
He turn'd and to his mother smil'd,
Then sported as before.

Sunk was her voice; 't was vain to fly;
'T was vain the brink to brave:
Oh nature! it was thine alone,
To prompt the means to save.

She tore the 'kerchief from her breast,
And laid her bosom bare;
He saw, delighed; left the brink,
And sought the banquet there.

FURTHER PAPERS

Respecting the Negociation for a Renewal of the East-India Company's Exclusive Privileges.

NO. LXXXI.

At a Secret Committee of Correspondence,

The 27th January.

The Committee adverting to the following passage in Lord Buckinghamshire's letter of the 4th instant, *viz.*

"I may add, however, that as the "merchants and manufacturers connected "with the Outports, considering themselves entitled, at the expiration of the "Charter of the East-India Company, to "carry on that trade, from which they "had been excluded for a limited time, "had entered into a statement of their "case, by petitions presented to Parliament in the course of the last session; "you may obtain from those records that "further information which you appear "desirous to possess."

And the Committee deeming it proper, in consequence, to enter into the consideration of the petitions above referred to,

Ordered, That the said petitions be laid before the Committee.

NO. LXXXII.

At a Court of Directors,

Held on Wednesday the 10th February 1813.

A report from the Committee of Correspondence, dated the 9th instant, being read, detailing at considerable length their observations and opinions on the arguments urged in the petitions from the Outports, that the East-India trade may be thrown open, and the Committee also submitting a draft of a letter to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, transmitting a copy of the said report for his Lordship's information,

Resolved unanimously, That this Court approve the said report and draft of the letter therewith submitted, and that the said letter and report be transmitted to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, for his Lordship's information, accordingly.

Draft of a petition to the Honorable House of Commons, praying a renewal of the Company's exclusive privileges of trade, was read and unanimously approved; whereupon

The draft of an advertisement, giving notice that a General Court will be held at this House, on Wednesday next, the 17th instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the said petition, was read and approved.

NO. LXXXIII.

Report of the Committee of Correspondence, dated the 9th February 1813, noticed in the preceding Minute.

The President of the India Board having, in his recent letter of the 4th January, referred the Court to the petitions presented to Parliament in the course of last session, from the Merchants and Manufacturers connected with the Outports, for fuller information than had been then imparted to the Court, concerning the representations which had induced His Majesty's Ministers to be of opinion, that the import trade from the East-Indies should not be confined to the Port of London, your Committee determined on examining those petitions, as they stand recorded in the votes of the House of Commons. But, in going into this task, your Committee found, that it involved a review of all the petitions lately preferred against a renewal of the Company's Charter, because the arguments in favour of the Outports were interspersed through them. The whole of those petitions have therefore, been perused; and one remark which immediately presents itself on that perusal,—a remark entitled in the opinion of your Committee, to particular attention,—is, that those arguments in behalf of the Outports are, in a very material degree, the arguments which are directly urged for the abolition of the whole of the Company's exclusive commercial privileges; and the claims of the Outports are contended for, as a part of the entire freedom in the Eastern trade, which is demanded for all the subjects of the empire. The places, especially, which are strictly Outports, proceed in their petitions upon principles which arraign every species and degree of monopoly; and it is chiefly from those principles that they deduce as a consequence, the right of the Outports to a free participation in Indian imports. But as, in the deliberate and just opinion of His Majesty's Ministers, those principles and arguments are not valid for the main claim of the petitioners, it is to be presumed, that neither can they, in the same opinion, be valid for the subordinate claims of the Outports, so far as it is rested on the same foundations, which, however, are the foundations built on by the generality of the petitions. The few remaining arguments on this question, relate, principally, to the facility and certainty with which the revenue may be collected at the Outports, and to the safety with which the honorable men, composing the commercial class of this country, may be admitted to all the settlements and countries of the East. But these are mere assertions of opinion, to be classed with the "untried theories," of the time, and, as far as the light of experience goes, opposed by it. If they were even proved, which they are in no degree, they would not, by any means, satisfy all the great interests abroad and at home, which are involved in the question of the Outports; and therefore your Committee are entirely at a loss to discover, how the arguments in favor of those ports, as they stand in the petitions to Parliament, resting chiefly on principles which His Majesty's Government do not admit, have so presented themselves to the Ministers, as, in their view, "to establish a claim against an "absolute restriction of the import trade "to the port of London;" or how, from the *ex-parte* representations of those petitions, which proceed on the demand of an entire liberty of trade to India and China, a demand resisted by His Majesty's Government, any clear definite idea is to be obtained of that degree of "liberty of "trade, which the merchants may enjoy, "without injury to other important na"tional interests." And hence your Committee humbly conceive, that this problem, so important in its nature, namely, the measure of further liberty which may be safely granted, still remains to be solved, and requires deliberate and accurate investigation.

These remarks may, perhaps, receive some confirmation, from the succinct view which your Committee, enlarging somewhat their first design, are now about to submit, of the principal matters contained in the petitions for the abolition of the Company's commercial privileges, and of the answers to which they are obviously liable. Although the same allegations, which are thus urged, have often been combated, it may be proper, on account of the channel in which they now come forward, and of the publicity of the present discussion, to give some distinct reply to them, which will, at least, further evince the disposition of the Court to shrink from no charge, and to shun no inquiry.

All the material objections which appear in those petitions to the renewal of the Company's Charter, may be comprised under the following heads:—

1st.—That commercial monopolies, especially if extensive and long continued, are, in their nature, and according to the experience of past ages, inexpedient, impolitic and unjust; and that the monopoly of a joint stock company must be managed with negligence, waste, and prodigality, unlikely to be practised by private merchants. (Some of the petitions admit, that monopolies may be tolerated in the beginning of trade.)

2d.—That the monopoly of the East-India Company has been injurious to the nation, great evils having resulted from it:—that it is inadequate to an extended trade; has locked up national capital; has retarded improvement; has not advanced trade, nor carried it to many countries within the Company's limits:—that it cools the ardour of generous and liberal competition; has deprived the woollen manufacturers of Gloucester, Wiltshire, Exeter, Shrewsbury, and the manufacturers of other places; some, of supplying an immense population; others, of preparing articles for China, on lower terms than the Company allow; others, of carrying on trade with India and the countries north of it; others, of receiving orders infinitely beyond what they now obtain from the East-India Company:—that it is (particularly in the opinion of the Staffordshire potters) unfavourable to the introduction of *new articles*:—that its exports to the East do not amount to a fifth of the exports of this country to America: that all ideas of participation in the profits of a monopoly trade, by payment into the exchequer, ever will be vain and illusory; of which the disappointment of the nation, in regard to the Company, is a complete illustration:—that the intention of opening the trade will be frustrated, by leaving the Company any control over private-trade:—that it is proved, by undeniable documents, that if the trade be allowed to remain under its present restrictions, it will languish, decay, and pass into the hands of other states:—that it must, if continued, *diminish* the sources of private wealth and national revenue:—that the reasonings in favor of the monopoly proceed from narrow partial views, have been demonstrated fallacious, and will apply equally to every other branch of British commerce:—that it is humiliating to individuals, degrading to the national character, and a national grievance.

3d.—That, notwithstanding the *increase* of the Company's territories, their trade has *decreased*, though protected from enemies and hostile rivalry:—that, since the renewal of the Charter in 1793, they have added greatly to their debt:—that the pecuniary participation held out to the country in 1793, has not been realized, but has been converted by the East-India Company into repeated claims on the public purse and credit, for enormous sums to support their establishments; and that further, and still greater pecuniary assistance is now required, to avert embarrassments, in which they may be soon involved.

4th.—That a full and free right to trade to and with all countries and people in amity with His Majesty, and more particularly those countries *acquired and maintained by the efforts and valour of the forces of His Majesty*, is naturally the undoubted birth-right and inheritance of the people of this empire, of every subject of it, and every port in it; and that the unrestrained exercise of that right is essentially necessary to the maintenance of the manufacturers, and prosperity of the commerce of this country:—that the confinement of the Eastern trade to the port of London would be a violation of that right, at once unnecessary, unjust, and impolitic:—unnecessary, because the duties may be collected with greater ease and less loss by pilferage in the Outports, the taxes on West-Indian and American produce being now collected with known safety:—unjust, because every mercantile place in the United Kingdom is entitled to the same privileges:—and impolitic, because the superior economy and dispatch that prevail in the Outports, are requisite to secure an equality with foreign nations. In these claims for the Outports, there is a general concurrence in the petitions from Plymouth, Glasgow, Paisly, Dundee, Arbroath, Leith, Edinburgh, Belfast, Bristol, Liverpool and Hull; of which three last-mentioned places Bristol and Liverpool state, that they have, in contemplation of the opening of the trade to India, enlarged their docks; and Hull, that there should be no restraint as to the size of vessels to be admitted into the Indian trade.

5th.—That no satisfactory reason can be assigned, why the trade to China should not be opened:—that the difficulty apprehended in collecting the tea duties is ideal:—that the British character forbids injurious suspicions, as to inconveniences in India and China from opening the trade:—that, in the avowed opinion of one set of petitioners, the merchants of this country should be allowed to trade directly from the East to the British West-Indies; and another set claim, that the products of the East shall, without being first landed in this kingdom, be transported to the British West Indies, the American colonies, and all other countries south of Cape Finisterre, and within the Mediterranean.

6th.—That the existing monopoly has, contrary to reason and justice, led to a singular peculiarity,—the concession of privileges to foreign nations in amity with His Majesty, which are rigorously denied to merchants of the British empire; or, according to others, that the trade is open to *all the world* except British merchants:—that the American States have long enjoyed this trade, at the expense of our own people, employing British capital, and compelling the Company to shrink from competition:—that they have engrossed a great part of this trade, and also of that to China, which the Company formerly possessed:—that the American merchants, being unfettered, have undersold the Company in the markets of Europe, have deprived them of those markets, and also the markets of South America, the West-Indies, the Mediterranean, and Malta, whilst the English trade has become less extensive and profitable:—that the example of the citizens of the United States, who have evinced the superiority of individual industry, when opposed to the negligence and prodigality of a joint stock company, and the delays and abuses of their concerns, proves the competency of British individuals to carry on an extensive commerce to the East-Indies, China, and other countries within the Charter of the Company:—that the monopoly is favorable to foreigners, injurious to British subjects, and its abolition necessary, to enable British merchants to meet neutrals, and other foreigners, in fair competition with the products of the East in their own markets; or at least, according to others, that British subjects should be put on a footing with foreigners in this trade.

7th.—That the distresses and privations of the manufacturing and trading classes (distresses aggravated, say some, by the monopoly of the East-India Company), under the continental system of Buonaparte, the disputes with America, the exclusion from usual markets, the stagnation or decline of trade, are grievous:—that the mercantile, manufacturing, and shipping interests, all suffer:—that the country is burdened with great naval and military establishment:—and that, under such hardships, pressures, and exclusions, every possible relief is wanted, and new sources of trade ought to be looked for; and that, on account of the existing war, and for the maintenance of our naval superiority, and the preservation of our commercial, maritime, and financial interests, an open trade is necessary.

8th.—That it is a well ascertained fact, that during the time of the Protectorate, there were men who boldly violated the Company's Charter, and carried on the trade with such success, that they were able to sell the commodities of the East in the different markets of Europe, on lower terms than had ever been known; and at this day, individual merchants have traded to India with profit, even under all the difficulties, delays, and taxes imposed upon them by the Company:—that the private trade has continued to increase, although fettered with many restrictions; but that these restrictions deter people, unacquainted with India, and residing at home, from engaging in the trade:—that a free trade to the East would be a measure admirably calculated for removing present evils, would be a substitute for the loss of European commerce, an equivalent for all other markets, and would necessarily open new and extensive markets; a field greater than any other country offers, and beyond the grasp of the enemy; a field to British skill, industry, and enterprize, and to capital, otherwise useless, whilst the national resources are stunted:—that thousands, who are now reduced to idleness and poverty, might be actively engaged:—that the capital, spirit, and *knowledge* of British merchants, are unbounded:—that a free trade to India would turn the wealth acquired by the foreign merchant into the pockets of the subjects of this country; would excite a fair emulation to bring all the produce of the East to its proper level in the home market, to the great benefit of this country; would enable our manufacturers, with more advantage, to exert their skill and industry to produce new articles of trade, and to give full employment to the operative classes of the community; would circulate the trade now confined to London, through every part of the United Kingdom; would be the means of increasing our maritime strength, our financial resources, and the wealth and glory of the British Empire. Such is the general tenor of the petitions on this head; but the language of the one from Sheffield is so animated and sanguine, that it may not be improper to transcribe a part of it. "The "petitioners are fully persuaded, if the

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(*Continued from the Gazette.*)

“trade to the East-Indies were thrown open to all His Majesty's subjects, such new and abundant markets would be discovered and established, as would enable them to set at defiance every effort to injure them, by that sworn enemy to their prosperity and the peace of Europe, the present unprincipled ruler of France; and that the petitioners doubt not, if the trade of this United Kingdom were permitted to flow unimpeded over those extensive, luxuriant, and opulent regions, though it might, in the outset, like a torrent repress and swoln by obstruction, when its sluices were first opened, break forth with uncontrolable impetuosity, deluging, instead of supplying the district before it, yet that very violence, which, at the beginning, might be partially injurious, would, in the issue, prove highly and permanently beneficial; no part being unvisited, the waters of commerce, that spread over the face of the land, as they subsided, would wear themselves channels, through which they might continue to flow ever afterwards, in regular and fertilizing streams; and that, to the wealthy, enterprizing, honorable, and indefatigable British merchant, conducting in person his own concerns, no obstacle would prove insarmountable, no prejudice invincible, no difficulty disheartening: wants, where he found them, he would supply; where they did not exist, he would create them, by affording the means of gratification.”

9th.—That the imagined hardship of depriving the Company of the only lucrative branch of their trade, that to China, will be alleviated, by the wealth, influence, knowledge, and experience, which, in their united capacity, they will still be enabled to oppose to the unassisted efforts of private merchants:—that if, indeed, the Company can carry on trade to greater advantage than the private merchant, they have nothing to fear; they will reap their merited reward by the benefit of competition; and without competition, neither would commerce have risen to its present standard, nor will it increase to bear the increasing expenses of the nation:—And with respect to the danger of excessive speculation, it is said by Glasgow to be imaginary, because the enterprize of individuals is uniformly limited by their means and success; because any evil of this nature is temporary, and checks itself; and that, *the very worst that can occur, in the event of the abandonment of the trade by the public, would be, that matters would again return to their present state.* On all the grounds, therefore, stated in the petitions, they in general require a full and entire freedom of trade to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, including China, and all the countries within the Charter of the East-India Company; *and, for the means of indemnifying or remunerating the claims of the Company,* one petition proposes, “*a fair and equal impost on the trade in question.*”

Your Committee having thus submitted an abstract, under different heads, of the contents of the petitions, in which abstract, they are persuaded, nothing material is omitted, will now proceed to offer some observations on each of those heads.

And *first*,—With regard to the doctrine of monopolies in general, your Committee do not conceive, that they are much called upon to enter into any discussion of it; because, what is termed the monopoly of the East-India Company is, as it now exists and has long existed, an institution of a singular nature, formed upon principles peculiar to itself, not merely or chiefly for the purposes of trade, and must be examined with reference to the ends of its institution, and the importance of those ends, which will be the subject of the next article. In the mean time, it may be observed upon this first head, that the ablest writers on political economy, and the most strenuous against monopolies, have not condemned them simply and universally, as most of the petitions now in question do. Even Dr. Adam Smith acquiesces in the establishment of the chartered Banks of England and Scotland, which are a species of monopoly; and he praises the Act of Navigation, which is founded on the principle of exclusive privilege. He admits, also, the propriety of a temporary monopoly of new machines and new books; and what is more immediately to the present purpose, he grants, in agreement with Montesquieu and others, as some of the petitioners seem also candidly to allow, that “when a company of merchants (to use his own words) undertake, at their own risk and expense, to establish a new trade with some remote and barbarous nation, it may not be unreasonable to incorporate them into a joint stock company, and to grant them a monopoly, in case of their success, for a certain number of years. It is the easiest and most natural way in which a State can recompense them for hazarding a dangerous and expensive experiment, of which the public is aftewards to reap the benefit.” But, even in this proposition, it may be observed, that the interests of the two parties, the company of merchants and the public, seem scarcely to be equally cared for. The privilege given by the State is a privilege for its own benefit, which is to cost it nothing should the experiment fail; and of which it is to enjoy the permanent advantage, if the experiment succeed. It is safe from loss; and besides its share of what present advantage there may be, is to have ultimately the fee-simple of all the gain that may result. Undoubtedly in this case, the term of enjoyment by the merchants, after all the season of hazard and vicissitude is past, should be ample; and it were to be wished, that those who are now so eager to take gratuitous possession of all the commercial establishments, formed at such immense risks and expense by the East-India Company, would consider more equitably than the language of their petitions do, the fair claims of a body, even if regarded merely in a commercial light, who have hitherto been working through a long series of time, of difficulties, and dangers, to the vast benefit of the nation, whilst their own fair compensation yet remains to be obtained.

Secondly,—With respect to that species of exclusive privilege, called the East-India Company's monopoly, your Committee cannot begin their remarks upon the accusations brought against it, without lamenting the surprising want of information which the generality of the petitioners discover, relative to the Company's System, conduct and affairs; and, your Committee are compelled to add, a mortifying defect of attention, also, regarding things that could not possibly be unknown to the petitioners. They treat the whole question of the *monopoly*, as if it were purely a commercial question; as if it involved no high question of policy; as if it stood unconnected with the acquisition, the government, and the preservation of a great Indian empire; and as if, from its political relations, the question concerning it had no bearing on the British constitution. Thus, say some of the petitioners, “the reasonings in favour of the monopoly proceed from narrow partial views, demonstrated to be fallacious, and which will apply equally to every other branch of British commerce;” whereas it is abundantly obvious, that the exclusive commercial privileges enjoyed by the Company in the Indian trade (however well entitled they are to them on other accounts) are contended for by them, and have been continued by the Legislature, mainly because deemed to be necessary for the political government of India, and not at all on account of any pecuniary participation, which one of the petitions erroneously assumes to be now in question. The same cause also was understood to require the continuance of the China monopoly, though that privilege stands upon other irrefragable grounds, as the unlimited admission of British ships into any quarter of the Eastern Seas could not be thought compatible with the system adopted for the security of our eastern territorial possessions. The commercial monopoly therefore is, in a word, an instrument in the hands of the Company, for the political government of India. Such it has been maintained by them, and admitted by Ministers, in the discussions respecting the Charter, to be; but this great truth, either as a fact or as a principle, is unnoticed in the petitions. Some of the petitioners are, indeed, so just as to recollect, that the India Company have territorial rights, and to say that it is not their wish to trench on them; but they do not seem to be aware, that those rights can be enjoyed only through the medium of commercial privileges, or that any provision can be made for securing them, compatibly with their own claims for an universal opening of the Eastern trade. The petitioners proceed, not only as if the renewal of the privileges in the Indian trade were merely a question of commerce, but as if it were a question of strict monopoly, such as was agitated in King William's time. To the admission given to private merchants into the Indian trade by the act of 1793, enlarged by the arrangement of 1802, and in practice occasionally still further extended (not to speak of the considerable privileges enjoyed by the commanders and officers of the Company's ships,) the petitioners do not advert, except to blame the Company for the alleged inefficiency of all those concessions, which, in reality, greatly relaxed the monopoly, and made it what the late Lord Melville called a regulated, or qualified monopoly. In thus censuring the Company, the petitioners resort to some representations formerly brought against them, and sufficiently answered on their part; except in respect to the irregular dispatch of the extra ships from India, a matter originating with the governments there from the political circumstances of the times: but that controversy is now past, and quite irrelevant to the present state of things; for another point to be held up to particular attention is, that the Company have lately acquiesced in vastly larger concessions, that is, in a general trade between the United Kingdom and India, through the port of London. Yet this new and great change in the Indian system, the petitioners too generally overlook. That it has ever attracted their notice, is only to be inferred from their contending, that the trade shall be general to all the ports of the kingdom; but in their attacks upon the Company, they act as if the whole original structure of the monopoly were still standing and obstinately defended, and when the Company acquiesce in large relaxations, the petitioners nevertheless persist in charging them with all the evils of the most rigid monopoly, for the purpose, as it would seem, of aggravating the case against the Company in the eyes of Parliament and of the public, and strengthening the prejudices, which so much pains have been taken to diffuse. Thus the political part of the Company's system, and its intimate connexion with the commerce, is left entirely out of sight; and the present state of the Company's commercial privileges is not accurately represented, nor the actual state of the question, concerning the future measure of those privileges, fairly brought into view.

But it ought to be again and again pressed upon the public attention, that the first and great object, in any new arrangement for India, is not commercial, but political; and that the safe and beneficial administration of that empire is a consideration paramount to all others. No one has denied, either that the Company have conducted, and do conduct the administration, to the great improvement of the security and happiness of the vast population that empire contains; or that the government of it should remain with them, and consequently that the means requisite to enable them to continue to execute so great a trust, should also be afforded. The nature and extent of those means form, therefore, the precise question now at issue: but on this important point, as has been already intimated, the petitions in general are quite silent, and the propositions contained in them go to deprive the Company wholly of those means, particularly the monopoly of the China trade, the reasons for continuing which will be explained in a subsequent head.

With regard to the effects of the monopoly on the manufactures, trade, and other interests of this country, if any thing said in these days to the discredit of the Company could occasion surprize, it would be the representations given in the petitions on that head. The Company are accused of obstructing the export of the manufactures of this country, even by some (with an honorable exception of the rest) of those woollen manufacturers, who have owed their chief employment to the Company's commissions, continued for the benefit of the nation, under a certainty of deriving no profit from the export article.

Of those “undeniable documents,” by which one of the petitions, in an authoritative style, affirms, “it is proved, that if the trade be allowed to remain under its present restrictions, it will languish, decay, and pass into the hands of other states; that the monopoly must, if continued, *diminish* the resources of private wealth and of national revenue;” your Committee have never heard, and they cannot conceive, that any such documents exist. It is more probable, that the petitioners have put their own sense upon the statements of the Company, which furnish the most authentic materials in this case, and if fairly examined, with a reference to other relative circumstances, will lead to conclusions directly opposite. The subject of the American trade to India, which seems chiefly alluded to, will be discussed in the sequel. That trade, as will hereafter more fully appear, has owed its increase essentially to the state of war, in which this nation has been placed for a long series of years past. If the American trade with India were still going on, a much easier and juster remedy for the alleged evils of it could be found, than the extinction of the Company's remaining commercial privileges. But these heavy forebodings are pronounced, when America, and every European nation (the distressed one of Portugal excepted) are actually wholly excluded from the Indian Seas.

There seems to be a general and deplorable delusion, respecting the practicability of a vast extension of the sale of the manufactures of this country in India and China, and of the productions of those countries here. This question will be the immediate subject of a following article; but your Committee may, in the mean time, confidently say, that the Company have, in a long course of years, made more numerous, persevering, costly experiments, in attempting to push the vent of British commodities, particularly woollens and metals, in the East, than the means, the resources, the safety of private merchants, are likely to enable them to make. The correspondence of the Company with their servants abroad, at different periods, on this interesting concern, would fill many volumes. That the East-India Company, far from impeding the prosperity of the country, as the petitions, in opposition to history and experience, allege, have, by means of their monopoly, essentially contributed to its wealth and its greatness, it will be much more easy to shew, than to discover, accurately, where the limit of the advantages resulting from their institution is to be fixed. They gave a very early impulse to the manufactures and trade of this country. They opened a new commerce, not with the East only, but, by means of their returns from thence, with foreign Europe. They soon increased the ship-building, and improved the navigation of the kingdom; both which they have, in latter times, carried to a degree of advancement, that has made their fleets serviceable in the wars of the nation, and the commanders successful, in adding to the naval glory of their country. Against the jealous rivalship of the Portuguese and Dutch, they, through a long course of hostilities from a superior force, maintained for this nation a share in the India trade; they preserved it from being totally lost, amidst all the convulsions of the civil wars; they outlived, even the more dangerous innovations of subsequent periods; they upheld, in India, the national interests, against the ambitious designs of European enemies, and the despotic violence of native powers; and, in a long and arduous struggle, maintained, with little exception at their own expence, they acquired a territorial empire for the mother country, which exalted its rank in the scale of nations. They have, since, expelled every European nation, except our ally of Portugal, from the Indian Continent and Ocean; and they have given a better government to an immensely extended empire, than the East ever saw before.

In all this progress, not the ability and wisdom of their civil servants only have been conspicuous, but the talents and valour of their military officers have signally added to the glory and renown of the British nation. By those officers a grand army has been formed of native troops, in discipline, attachment, and efficiency, a just subject of admiration; and from the time of the first Clive downward, the exploits performed by the Company's military servants in India equal, in brilliancy, those recorded in any period of modern history.

To all these public benefits is to be added the direct wealth, with which the

Company have been the means of enriching the nation. The amount of these contributions, consisting in the profits of manufacturers, ship-builders and tradesmen, ship-owners and officers, servants and labourers, miners, re-exporters of Eastern productions to foreign parts, and other descriptions of persons gaining by the Company's trade, in dividends to proprietors, payments to Government, and the influx of private fortunes acquired in India, especially in the last fifty five years, may perhaps be moderately estimated at one hundred millions sterling. Such are the injuries, the grievances, the evils, such the degradation, which the East-India Company have brought on the country.

Thirdly.—The charges under the third head are nothing more than groundless accusations, calculated to render the Company unpopular; and, except the first article, which is new, have been often answered. As to this article, it is not true that, on the whole, the Company's imports have decreased, although the sales have, in some years, fallen off, by the exclusion of British commodities from the European Continent; an evil common to all the merchants of this country, but now the occasion of a charge against the Company. And what virtue can the expulsion of enemies and rivals from the Indian Seas have to increase trade, if, when merchandize is brought to Europe, there is only a tardy and diminished sale for it? Again, is it a thing of course, that recently acquired provinces, impoverished, unsettled, containing a people every way dissimilar to us, should purchase our commodities, when the inhabitants of other parts of Hindostan, where we have been settled for ages, have still so little relish for them? The stipulation in the Act of 1793, for a pecuniary participation by the Public, was a conditional stipulation, depending on a contingency, which has never become a reality, but in one year that immediately following the last renewal of the Charter. The long war, in which, with hardly any intermission this country has been engaged, ever since 1793, has, by increasing the Company's expences, beyond the most extravagant supposition that could have been previously formed on that head, absorbed all the expected sources of accumulation. Of this, every Administration since 1794 has been sensible; but the same utterly groundless charge continues to be repeated. This "promised participation," say some of the petitions, "has been converted by "the Company into repeated claims on "the public purse and credit for enor- "mous sums, to support their establish- "ments:" a most unfounded statement. The Company have never had occasion to apply for aid to support their establishments; their applications to Parliament have either been in consequence of levies by Government on the score of participation in the territorial revenues, or for reimbursement of immense sums expended for the state in military expeditions, sums very tardily acknowledged, and not yet fully paid; or to enable the Company to meet the transfer of Indian territorial debt to this country; a debt not increased by their order, or according to their wish, though the petitions charge the increase to them, but sanctioned by His Majesty's Government and by Parliament; a debt which, every intelligent person knows, it never was, or can be possible, in the nature of things, to discharge out of the Company's commercial funds, and therefore most unjustly made a ground of accusation against them.

Fourthly.—The claim to a full and free trade, as the right, by birth and inheritance, of every subject of this realm, and the arguments in favor of extending it to the Outports, are contained under the fourth head.

With regard to the general position on which the arguments are founded, little need be said. It is an obvious principle, that men, living in society, must submit to the laws of the society, and to restraints upon their natural liberty, when the public interest, in the opinion of the legislative authority, requires it. The Indian monopoly was at first established, because it was thought beneficial to the commercial interests of the country. It was long continued on the same principle: now it is more a political than a commercial question. It may be stated thus: Whether it be more for the interest of the nation, to maintain the Indian empire under the system which has hitherto preserved and improved it,—a system greatly relaxed as to the trade with India, and which has also preserved a lucrative commercial intercourse with China,—or to adopt a system of entirely free commercial communication with both countries, at the hazard of losing that empire and the China trade, or of rendering the tranquillity and retention of the one, and the enjoyment of the other, less secure? Until this question, or one reduced to still lower terms, namely, Whether it would be prudent, for the sake of the object in view, to run any hazard, where the stake is so great? is solved in favor of an open trade, the plea of natural inherent right has no title to be heard. No such solution has yet been produced. It has, on the contrary, been shewn, that dangers and disadvantages, both in the East and at home, would attend the opening of the trade; but it has not been shown, that any measures, which have been suggested as preventives, would be at all effectual. No adequate provision, therefore, against those dangers and disadvantages is yet proposed; hence, it may fairly be presumed, none has been found. But, until such a remedy is discovered, the present system ought not to be overturned. The opening of the Outports would, according to the unanswered reasonings of the Court, have this effect. The opening of a part of the Outports would lead to the same effect, though perhaps by a somewhat slower progress; for it would immediately reduce and derange the periodical public sales of the Company, which is the master-wheel in the mechanism of their import trade. His Majesty's Ministers, in not proposing to open all the Outports, both admit the contingency of danger from such a measure, and set aside the argument of universal inherent right: but it remains utterly unproved, that danger would not result from opening even a few Outports, especially if the export trade is allowed to all; and that, after any had been so privileged, which would be in effect a monopoly against the rest, those others would ever be quiet, until they also were admitted; so that the whole of the danger will follow from the first step, and ought to be contemplated accordingly.—It may just be observed, that the quality ascribed to certain countries, as giving the petitioners more particularly a right to a free trade with them, the quality of having been "acquired and maintained by the efforts "and valour of the forces of His Majes- "ty," properly appertains neither to Hindostan nor to China, and that the territories held by the Company were acquired under exclusive powers and privileges received from the Legislature.

Upon the same ground of natural inherent right, and of the necessity of the exercise of that right, as essential to the maintenance of the manufactures and commercial prosperity of the country, is placed the claim of the Outports to a free importation of goods from India and China. Under the fourth head, therefore, your Committee have collected the strength of the arguments contained in the petitions in support of this claim; arguments to which the President of the India Board was pleased to refer the Court. The argument of inherent right has been already considered: the other arguments, which may be given in the words of the Glasgow petition, are, "that the confinement of "the Indian imports to the port of Lon- "don would be unnecessary, impolitic, "and unjust;—unnecessary, because, "first, the ideal difficulty of collecting "the taxes is fully obviated, by the known "safety with which the duties are levied "on articles of West-Indian and Ameri- "can produce; and secondly, because "the duties may be collected with great- "er ease, and less loss from pilferage, in "the Outports; unjust, because every "mercantile place in the kingdom is en- "titled to the same privileges; and impo- "litic, because the superior economy and "dispatch that prevail at the Outports, "are requisite to secure an equality with "foreign nations."

On the second of these three arguments it may be observed, that the claim of all the Outports to a participation in the Indian trade, as matter of equal right, stands upon the same principle as the claim of all the individuals which has just been considered, and must be determined in the same way and order; it therefore demands no farther notice here. If it shall be judged, that no larger interest than that of the Outports opposes their claim, then, and then only, will it be entitled to attention.

The first argument is, the known safety, and greater facility, with which duties are collected at the Outports. Whether that facility be, in fact, greater or not, it is needless to examine. If it were indeed so, it would still leave undecided a much more important question,—the danger of smuggling. On that danger the Court have enlarged, in their letters to the President of the India Board, of 13th January 1809, and 15th and 29th April 1812. Your Committee cannot but hope, that these letters will be perused by Members of Parliament, as their contents are material to a just consideration of the subject. The Court have respectfully stated to Lord Buckinghamshire, that no adequate answer has been given to these letters: his Lordship, in addition to what he has himself said, has referred the Court to the petitions. The argument just quoted is the most direct, and indeed the only one to the point, which your Committee have discovered in all the petitions. But it does not meet the main objections of the Court, taken from the dangers of smuggling: they remain untouched and unnoticed. Those dangers were contemplated, upon the supposition that only the opening of the Indian trade was in question; and in this way your Committee will now consider them, reserving to a future article some remarks on the still greater danger of smuggling which would follow, if the China monopoly were abolished, and which would be experienced, whilst our merchants were permitted to visit China at all. It is from the facilities of smuggling tea, that ships cleared out for, or from India, would find in the Eastern Islands, in the voyage home, and on the coasts of Scotland and Ireland, that the Court have apprehended the chief dangers would arise. In the Eastern Islands there are no custom-houses, clearances, or manifests. There are great ranges of coasts in the remoter parts of the United Kingdom where there is no custom-house; bulk might be broken, and no detection follow where the ship should afterwards be regularly entered. It does not in the least follow, that these evils might not happen, though it should be true, that the taxes on West-Indian and American commodities are safely collected; for these commodities come generally in very large unwieldy casks or packages, are, in proportion to their bulk, of much less value than tea, which is also packed in small portable cases, and they come from countries abounding with regular custom-houses, whence they cannot sail without manifests and clearances; yet, with all these safeguards, your Committee are credibly informed, that the Americans find means to smuggle tea into this country. But, even supposing ships came direct to an Outport, without having broken bulk, what comparison is there between the collection of duties at any port, provincial or metropolitan, and the collection of tea duties with perfect certainty, facility, and a very trifling expence, at the India-House? The objections stated at large in the Court's letters, your Committee beg leave to repeat, remain without any sound answer; and it is extremely material to observe, that the opinions maintained in them, on this subject, are corroborated, by the reports which the Boards of Customs and Excise have made to His Majesty's Ministers, respecting the danger that would arise to the revenue, from the adoption of the new system: a danger which, in their judgment, would be inevitable.

The third argument urged in the petitions is taken from the necessity of securing an equality with foreign nations, which, it is said, the superior economy and dispatch at the Outports will do. If this alleged advantage of the Outports were admitted, it would, in the opinion of your Committee, weigh but little in the general question. The difference cannot be material in itself, and its effect little, in a trade so unlikely to become of any magnitude.

There are, however, other considerations of great weight belonging to the question of opening the Outports, to which the petitions do not advert. One of these is, the immense interests which the port of London, with all its descriptions of merchants, tradesmen, tea-dealers, factors, brokers, dyers, packers, callendrers, inspectors, labourers, ship-builders, ship-chandlers, rope-makers, ship-owners, mariners, and all their train of establishments, ware-houses, wharfs, docks, yards, premises, shipping, formed in the course of two centuries, in which the Company's privilege, and the law of the land, have made the metropolis the sole seat of the eastern commerce: all these interests, with the Corporation of London, have represented to Parliament, the ruin in which they would be involved by the opening of the trade to the Outports. The Company's periodical public sales, on which so much of the order and success of their business depend, would be interfered with, and their very large property in ware-houses and other buildings deteriorated; in short, all the institutions, public and private, of the capital, for carrying on the eastern trade, would be shattered or broken down. The removal of the trade would effect this, although the new speculations and enterprises would establish nothing equivalent in other places; far less compensate the losses of the supplanted parties. Your Committee cannot go into this subject, sufficiently to give a just sense of the magnitude and importance of it; but they may seriously ask,—Is the case equal between the people of London and th[e] of the Outports? Would it be right to [ex]pose to privation and ruin one set, withdrawing from them what they h[ave] long enjoyed, in order to add to the co[m]fortable provision the other set alrea[dy] possess; and this only to save them [a] slight inconvenience of bringing their [In]dian imports to the port of London?

Let it never be forgotten, too, that [the] Indian people are concerned in this q[ues]tion. The Court have already, in t[heir] letters to Lord Melville and Lord Bu[ck]inghamshire, stated their apprehensi[on] that the opening of the Outports to imp[orts] from India might increase the resort [of] European adventurers to India. It [has] been advanced, in return, from some qu[ar]ters, that the police of India is so excell[ent] as to obviate every danger of this ki[nd.] Your Committee are sorry to obse[rve] that they find in the records of the Be[ngal] Government, informations concerning [the] police, which do not warrant them to c[on]clude quite so favorably of it; for, in f[act,] with all the progressive improvements [in] the system of the government there, t[hey] have not yet been able to bring the po[lice] into a state of perfect efficiency. [The] Fifth Report of the Committee of [the] House of Commons has entered m[uch] into this subject, and one quotation f[rom] the conclusion of it may suffice to jus[tify] this observation. "It does not, theref[ore,] "appear to have been from any wa[nt of] "information, in regard to the imper[fect] "state of the police, that the Governm[ent] "was unable to prevent its becom[ing] "worse, but rather, as your Commi[ttee] "should suppose, from the difficul[ties] "which presented themselves to the [ap]"plication of an efficacious remedy."

(To be continued.)

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